GREAT FIRES.

Nassau Streets.

Destruction of Fowler's fluidlings in Fulton and

DEPLORABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

TWO BODIES RECOVERED -- SEARCHING FOR OTHERS. DEATH OF A FIREMAN FROM INJURIES.

Four Handred Thomsand Dollars Worth of

Property Destroyed. MARROW ESCAPE OF THE HERALD BUILDING.

Gallant Conduct of the Firemen. de., de. de.

the most disastrous fires that New York has experienced for some years. Six buildings, being part of the edifice known as Fowler's Buildings and extending from Fulton to Ann street, with the front on Nassau street, directly opposite the HERALD Bailding, were entirely destroyed with the larger portion of their valuable contents. The ess may be estimated in round numbers at four hundred thousand dollars, of which about one hundred thousand dollars is covered by insurance. Several hundred meof the flooring one or more persons have been killed. The fire was discovered at six o'eleck yesterday morning, and originated in the building No. 121 Fulton street, though in which room cannot be sattly ascertained. The fire street, destroying everything in its progress, and around the corner on Nassan street, where three buildings were burned before its progress had been arrested.

The fire commenced in the upper part of the building, which made the firemen's work more difficult, and probably was the cause why the fire could not be stopped. The firemen were on hand with their usual promptitude, and by quarter pasters they had a haif do gen powerful streams upon different sections of the building. But the Fire King was not to be thwarted; he had marked the building for his own. At half past six all Nassau street and all Fulton street was in astate of smoke, fire and xcitement. The flame, leaged from the windows and ourled around the cornices, the streams of water poured in upon worked steadily at their brakes, or rushed bravely into the burning buildings to save the goods from destruction; the fire was at its height. From this time till seven o'clock the crowd increased, and the heat from the burning pile became intense. There was hardly any wind stirring-a most fortunate circumstance. Higher and higher leaped the flames—harder and harder struggled the fromen-the scene became terribly interesting. The streets were filled with firemen and fire engines, police men and spectators, while all the time the labor went on and the fire pursued its resistless march. The fire had ow nearly destroyed No. 121 Fulton street, occupied by Bunnell & Price, booksellers, and others, and had passed on to the corner where was situated the large clothing establishment of P. L. Rogers, occupying nearly the whole of the six story building. The efforts made to save this were fruitless, and the firetness, with the insurance watchmen, busied themselves in removing the goods from the lower stories, as the fire commenced in the upper portion of the building. Heaps of coats, trowsers and waistcoats, were thus taken out and placed in the Hemann office for safe keeping. While these men were thus engaged, the upper floors were burned away and fell in with ower floors, and the whole mass sank to the cellar. carrying with it several of the gallant fellows who were laboring inside to save the property of their neighbor. It is believed that there were about fifteen persons in the building at the time of the crash. Several of these escaped, almost miraculously, without injury. We have arranged the following list :-

1. John Carman. This man was seen in the building at the time of the crash, and has not been heard from since. It is almost certain that he is under the ruins. He was a ratabe on His brother firemen were at work excevating the ruins for his tody up to a late hour last evening, but the mass of rubbish from the falling walls made their progress very slow.

2. - Burke, foreman of Hose Cart No. 6, was taken out badly injured, and while being carried home he died. 3. Charles Kent, of the same company, was somewhat

injured, but not seriously. 4. John Gaffner, Second ward police; taken out slightly

6. Thomas Baller, Second ward police; escaped with-

out injury.

6. William Gine, policeman; was in the building, but jumped out of the window just as the floor fell, uninjured William Rich, policeman; was missing and supposed to be in the ruins. We were informed that he was safe. 8. Lieut. Snodgrass, Second ward police; buried in the

-ine but escaped. 9. John Wolsey, policeman; slightly injured.

10. Samuel Jackson, Hose Company No. 11; was in the building, but escaped without injury. It was stated that he was buried, but though far in the building he was

active enough to make his escape.

11. — Van Allen, insurance wa'chman, was missing and it was supposed that he was in the rains. We made diligent inquires, but could learn nothing of him. Ho was undoubtedly buried beneath the ruins.

12. Michael O'Frien, Hose Cart No. 6: the same remarks will apply to this person as to Van Allen.

13. Francis McGowen, No. 46 Hose, in the building and escaped uninjured.

It was also stated that a member of Engine No. 26 was aissing, but there was no definite information to be had

To return to the fire. The flames had now enveloped the whole of Rogers' shop; it was balf-past seven. Nasan street is none too wide, and the heat in the Hanano Building became insupportable. Every moment seemed Henath, which was going on to the vaults, was suspended, and the printers rushed to the rescue. Many of the thremen and spectators shouted :- "Save the Henvin Building, at any rate?" and the sentiment that this office must be preserved at all risks, seemed to be universal. The flames crossed the street and communicated in the crowd; but the firstoon preserved their coolness Mr. Chief Engineer Carson was active in directing operations for our safety. The great height of the building rendered it impossible for the engines to get a stream of extensive power upon it; consequently several lengths of tion of the building fronting on Navsau street was kept wet. Hose Cart No. 46 and Logine Co. No. 20 played the first streams on our building, and among others who Isbored for us were Mr. Dausen Glackmeyer, of Engine Co. No. 38, Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of No. 41-allaches of this office, and Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Hose Co. No 46. Engine Companies Nov. 5, 20, 14, 38, 42 and 9, also played upon this building. In fact, all the firemen showed great alacrity in our behalf.

The HERALD Building was out of danger at eight o'clock, nd the damage sustained was triffing. One of our composing rooms was flooded with water; but as many c our printers are firemen, none of those annoying accidents which arise from the belief in the minds of the uninitiated that forms of type are made in a solided

It was now nearly nine o'clock, and the report having spread over the city that the "HERALD office was burned." streets, anxious to hear the news. They were relieved however, and so were all of the HERALD attaches. The fire occupied by T. W. Strong, stationer, printer, engraves thographer. Here the fire was stayed, and all that ned of the building was the tottering debris of walls. The firemen set themselves to work to pull these down and the ferencon was spent in this work. The last por-tion of the front wall came down at half past twelve

The rear walls were very shabby affairs, and the ladders when pushed against them protruded to the opposite side

The cohesive power of the mortar appeared to be very levelled, the firemen could enter the ruins with compara tive safety, and they immediately commenced the work of excavation, with a view to the obtaining of the bodies of the men supposed to have been buried under them. All the afternoon, and notil a late hour in the evening, the work was continued, and it was no easy labor. It was conducted in the most orderly manner, under the su-pervision of Capt. Leonard, of the Second ward police, who was busily engaged at the fire during the whole day. Fulton street was closed up, and lines drawn across to keep away the crowd, which had now become cense. The most extravagant reports were circulated among the crowd as to the number of persons in the ruins, and the excitement was intense. The firemen possessed themselves o' barrows and hods, and from three or four points they conveyed the rubbish to the streets. They were as sisted by the police and the insurance watchmen.

Now that the fire itself has been described, we come to estimate the damage arising from it. The building has been erected about two years, the front was of brown stone and the remainder brick. It was the property of Jonathan O. Fowler, of Greenwich street, whose loss is estimated at \$40,000; insurance, \$23,000. The land was leasted from the Reformed Dutch Church, whose property it is. On Fulton street, No. 96, P. S. Rogers, Union Hal Clothing Warehouse. Mr. Rogers had a very large and valuable stock \$170,000-and he is instited to the amount of \$50,000. But very little of his stock was saved. In the same building, third story. Sall-bury & Arrows nith manufacturing jewellers, and Mr. Ducommin, watch case maker, lost their stock and tools -\$10,000, partially in sured. In the basement, Mr. McJiton had a restaurant and lost ail, to the amount of \$1,800-no insurance. No. 98 was occupied by T. W. Strong, engraver, stationer, &c. Mr. Strong had a most extensive stock, and it was value at \$72,000—insured to the amount of \$25,000. The rext building, No. 100, was in imminent canger, but escaped with a drenching. It was occupied by E Ayres, jewoller, Vinten, prin'er, and other persons. The printing office of the Notional Democrat, in the third story, was damaged by water, and some of the type thrown into "pi." On Fulton street, Mr. Rogers' store extended the length of the building. The next building was occupied by Bunnell & Price, book-ellers and publishers. Their loss is \$2,000 and they are not insured. In the upper story, James H Lent, military equipments, \$1,000. Basement of No. 121 Fulton street was occupied as a store room for paper by Hannah & Beebe. Their loss is \$4,000, insured for \$3,000 at Hartford. Above, Sebert & Robinson, lithographers, lest everything; the amount is stated at \$6,000; insured at the New York City office to the amount of \$1,500 Jehn Broad, restauratour, in the basement, total loss \$2,000; no insurance. The Military Argus office was in the same building, and its materials, &c., were destroyed. Loss \$2,000 Published by John Crawley Phair & Co., printers, in this building, were also losers to a considerable extent. Bain & Beinterhoff, surgical instrument makers, lost stock and tools.

The summing up, as near as it can be got at in the present confused state of affairs, would be as follows

		Louis.	In	naurance.	
	P. L. Rogers	\$100,000	Insured	\$50,000	
	J. O. Fowler	40,000	D	28,000	
	T. W. Strong	72,000	Do	25,000	
	Saisbury & Arrow-	- AN CONTRACTOR			
	smith	8,000			
	Bunnell & Price	2.000		1000	
	J. Medilten	1,800		a filler	
	J. Broad	2,000		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	Harmah & Beebe				
1		4,000	Insured	8.000	
ij	Siebert & Robinson.	5,000	Do	1,500	
3	John Crawley	2,000			
	Others about	5,000			
	and the second second second				
,	Total loss	6241 800	Insurance	\$107.500	
			nce may not be precis	sely cor-	
	rect, but it is very n	carly so.	2 - * A A A A		

Much of Salisbury & Arrowsmith's jewelry may be buried among the rules and be saved. Mr. Rogers is the heaviest loser, but he bears it like

philosopher. The following is a statement of his in-

\$5,0 5,0 6,0 5,0 5,0 4,0
5.0 5.0 4.0
5,0
4.0
5.0
5,0
5,0
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Mr. Regers' stock was valued at about \$170,090, and there was saved from the first floors about \$5,000 worth.

BARK HARWOOD DISMASTED—BARK R. H. DOUGLASS AND ERIG BURNA VISTA ASBORE. there was saved from the first floors about \$5,000 worth; naking his net loss about \$115,000 Messrs. Rogers & Co. have made arrangements to go on with their business at 138 Fulton street, like an American Phoenix. As night approached the firemen and others at work in

the ruins were relieved by others, and the crowd seemed rather to increase. The number of men known to be under the rules was now fixed at three-Messrs, Carman, Van Allen and O'Boen-and the friends of these men, and mated by the hope, against hope almost, that they might be saved, cheered on the busy workers. The streets and sidewalks were covered with bricks, mortar, mud and water, while little fountains from leaks in the hose spattered the passers-by, and made them nastier and dirtie every moment. Despite fatigue-lespite unpleasant wea-ther-despite their inscente footbolds, slipping every moment, and in deflance of all obstacles, the men toiled on The barrows and hods still passed between the ruins and the street; each man deposited his load and returned by another way, that he might not jostle or impede his fellow-laborers. There was something noble and self-sacrificing in all this; but they seemed to regard it as a matter of course. Evening closed in gloomily enough but the work did not cease. Pald laborers cease their toll at the going cown of the sun; but this was a labor of love which neve ceases until its mission is fully and finally accomplished. A benfire of wood was kindled within the rains, the ga which streamed from broken pipes was ignited, and a a falling wall, was twisted around so that the apertur turned towards the ruins, and a great jet of flame flared from this source and cast a strong light into the scene of the disaster. Lanterns were brought, and men stationed with them near to the place where the bodies were supposed to be. The scene was painfully interesting. The glare of the great gas jets falling on the excited faces of the crowd-the half concealed half disclosed mass which in the morning had been a beautiful building-the flitting forms of the workmen and their carnest countenances— the shouts of encouragement from the crowd—the beaver the shouts of the insurance patrol men, and the air of whole heartedness and contumpt for fatigue which seem ed to minute the whole affair—all this, and much smore which cannot be described, made up a picture at once absorbing, thrilling and saddening That dark Sunday night's work has not many parallels, and will live long i

the memory of those who assisted in or witnessed it. POSTSCRIPT.

MR. CARMAN'S BODY RECOVERED. About twenty minutes before two o'clock this morn ing the body of Mr. John Carman was recovered from the

MR. O'BRIEN'S BODY. About fire o'clock the remains of Mr. Michael O'Brien

were dug from beneath the fallen walls and timbers. Up to half past five o'clock no other nodies had been taken out. Excavations had been made in several places, and one down to the cellar floor. The work still

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the grain storehouse on the north pier of the Atlantic dock, occupied by T. Shortland & Sons. The fire caught in the engine room of No. 33, and extended to Nos. 30 and 32, and before the sames could be subdued causes a vast amount of damage. The buildings are used as deposits for grain, and were until recently in the occupancy of Messes. Verplank & Chambers. The contents amounted to nearly 70,000 bushels of wheat and corn, in about equal proportions, which was either entirely consumed or greatly damaged. The machinery was valued at nearly \$20,000. which was damaged to the extent of two-thirds on the whole amount. The grain was, with the exception of few bins, insured in the New York Corn Exchange; and the buildings and machinery were insured for \$25,600 in the Ætna and Protection companies, of Hartford, Connecticut and in a New York office. The firemen were promptly or the ground, and labored assiduously for several hours be-fore they succeeded in suppressing the flames. The Brooklyn department was there in full force, together with a number of New York firemen. The total loss amounts to about \$90,000.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington City.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. ABOLITIONISTS TO BE DISMISSED FROM THE EOSTON
CUSTOM HOUSE—OUR CONSUL TO GENOA—WILL
HE BE RECOGNIZED ?—OFINIONS OF THE UNION.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—8 P. M.

It is understood that Secretary Guthrie intends to re move two er three abolitionists holding p-tty offices in the Massachusetts Custom House—watchmen or something of that kind-and the administration are in hopes by doing so, to create the impression that free soils ra are not to be favored, and to do away with the feeling which Mr. Bronson's treatment has created. The poor watchmen in Massachusetts, who supposed there was no more harm in their speuting abolition doctrines down East than there is in Cochrane and his friends doing so in New York, will now be taught the difference between tweedledum and

The Union, this morning, alluding to the rumors that the Sardinian government will refuse to recognise E Felix Foresti as United States Consul at Genoa, says, if they are true, 'then the sutagonists of the administra-tion will not find the President either undecided or unprepared. The Austrian government, and its proprietors St. Petersburg and elsewhere, must learn that the United States cannot be browbeaten or tricked." What contemptible twaddle! The spoils Cabinet and their or gan seem to imagine the people of the United States are feels. Their clumsy efforts to divert public attention from their Van Buren and Preston King proclivities, are everywhere food for laughter. First we are treated to the marc's nest about Cuba, all the facts of which, so far as known, were published months ago to the Herate, as a tention required, and a breeze is now attempted to be raised because it is rumored one of the European governis scarcely a boy of sixteen who does not know that even the refusal of a government to receive a particular individual as minister planipotentiary, or turning him out of the country after he has been received, is not a matter for the government sending the minister resent. The United States have more than once set the example of such a course. That the refusal to grant au exequatur to a consul—a mere commercial agent—is to throw the government of the United States into hysterics, dent to prevent our being browheaten, according to the Union, is about the meanest attempt to bring the Presidert into ridicule that the spoils organ has yet been guilty ef. The Union winds up by declaring that Foresti will be our "Consul, or there shall be none." For whose benefit do we appoint consulst-our own citizens or foreign governments? Where's Punch?

PETER THE HERMIT. THE REDEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT SPOCES.

Washington, Sept. 50, 1853.

mer mer me enter	910.00000000000000000000000000000000000	CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P	The state of the s		
yesterday:-					
Loan of 1842					\$147,500
Lean of 1843					21,000
Loan of 1846	******				70,100
Loan of 1847					242,750
Lean of 1848					17,500
Tax or indemni	y	••••••		• • • • • • •	75,000
Total		*******		,	\$570,850

From the South.

HON. JOHN BELL BE-ELECTED UNITED STATES SENA-TOR FOR TENNESSEE - FUNDS IN THE TREASURY -- THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM, ETC.

Валлиови. Ост. 30, 1853. The Southern mail of this evening brought New Or leans papers of Monday last; but they contain no news of

A telegraphic despatch from Nashville yesterday, annonnces the election of John Bell as United States Sena tor. Mr. Eell received fifty one votes.

The Washington Union of this morning publishes ar

the Baltimore platform, and says that he who attempt to violate that solomn coverant, whatever his antere dents, will merit, as he will receive, the condign punishment of an unsernpulous political traitor.

The United States Treasurer's statement, made up to the 24th instant, shows the pet amount in the United State Trensury, subject to draft, is \$25,958,756.

Marine Disasters.

The back R. H. Douglass, from Galveston for New York, res towed into the breakwater yesterday by the pilot boat Connor, with less of masts and deck load of cotton. The bark Harwood, Goodwin, from Cardiff for Norfolk with railroad iron, is ashore on Hogg Island. Mr. Corn lius Fassett, the New York underwriter's agent, has gon

The brig Buena Vista, from Philadelphia for Wilming ton, N. C., is ashore inside of Cape Henlopen.

materials to aid in saving vessel and cargo.

Martha Stewart, with an ample complement of men and

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 30, 1853. The vessel seen by Capt. Tuttle, of schooner Volta, or the 26th inst., ashore on Gardner's Island, and reported as being a ship, proves to have been the back Austin, Capt Mason, which cleared at New York, on the 20th, for B ton, with a cargo of 2 100 bbls. of flour, a quantity of but ter, &c. She encountered a gale on the 24th, off Montaui Point, and went into Gardner's Bay, where she let go both anchors and soon after parted one cable and drag London, and she will probably be got off without seriou damage. It is said she has a pilot on board.

Inecadiary Caught at Hudson.

HUDSON, Oct. 30, 1853. A young man named Charles Poucher, about twenty years of age, was caught last night in the act of setting fire to the dry goods store of Messrs. Sprague & Dewey, in whose store he had been a clerk. This is the seventh time the same store has been set on fire within the last

Philadriphia, Oct. 20, 1853.

The Washington hose house situated in Lombard, be low Tenth street, was maliciously set on fire early thi morning, and the edifice, which was new and handsome, with its beautiful furniture and costly library, was con sumed. This daring act of incend'arism is to be deplored

The Legare Duel.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 20, 1853.

The Grand Jury yesterday ignored the bill against John Dunovant, Jr., for killing James D. Legare in a duel.

Markets.

Sales of cotton during the week were 5,500 bales. The quotations are 10c to 10 kgc. Prices have declined at eighth to a quarter of a cent. The stock at this port is 18,250 bales.

18,250 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 29, 1853.

Cotton is dull, with light sales. The prices of wool are about the same as last week, with continued dulness in the market. The sales of hie week amounted to 70,900 lbs. There has been some inquiry for printing cloths, and prices are driner. There is no accumulation of stock. Sales of 35,650 pieces.

The Sform in Connecticut.—The storm of rain, which prevailed on Monday, wound up with a furious gale of wind at night, which did considerable damage in this vicinity. Two outlidings at Fair Haven, in process of recetion, were blown down; the roof of a blackamith's shop was blown off, and a barn filled with grain and hay was leveled to the earth. The roof of the railroad depot at Lyme was injured by the wind, and a large trae near the Stony Creek station was blown down, and thrown across the New London track. The engine of the evening train from this city came in contact with the tree, but fortunately no injury was done. Several vessels are said to be ashore between this port and New London, though we have not learned the puritualers. A sloop is said to be suck near Lyme, and another is ashore a short distance this side.—New Haven Courier, Oct. 26.

Domestic Miscellany.

On the 22d instant, says the Angusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, an alteration occurred in the street, between Peter Fesgan, one of the city watchmen, and Augustus Cartledge, curing which Cartledge shot I im with a pistol, of which he died in a few minutes.

Two runners for rival hotels in Watertown, N. Y., got into a fight on the 27th instant, when one of them, Water Wilcox, stabled the other, Michael Meagher, in the abdomen. The wounded man will probaby die from his

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

The Warlike Aspect of the Turkish Question.

Refusal of the Russian Commander-in-Chief to Evacuate the Principalities.

Appointment of Prince Paskiewitch to the Command of the Russian Army.

THE VISIT OF COMMODORE PERRY TO JAPAN. interesting interview between the Commodore

and a Japanese Governor.

THE JAPANESE KNOWLEDGE OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Their Desire to Learn the Prospects of the Pacific Railroad.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

THE KOSZTA AFFAIR

Correspondence between the American and Austrian Ministers at Constantinople.

STATE OF THE FUNDS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BREADSTUFFS.

NO CHANGE IN COTTON. de. de. de.

The Collins mail steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, arrived at this port at four e'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool at noon of Wednesday, 19th instant.

The Arctic prings two hun hed and twenty passenger among whom are Sener Martuscelli, Minister from Naples to the United States, and suite; the Hon. D. D. Barcard, late American Minister to Prussia, with his family; Senator Douglas, of Illinois; Messrs. Loufty and Sami Effenci, Commissioners from Egypt to the Crystal Palace; and M'lle. Gabrielle de la Motte, the celebrate1 planist, from Paris.

The news is four days later, and interesting in several

1st. In regard to the warlike aspect of the Turkish

2d. In the details of Commedore Perry's visit to the Japan Islands. Ed. In the improvement in breadstuffs.

4th In the progress of the Chinoso rebellion. Our agent in Liverpool sums up the news from the

Our agent in Liverpool sums up the news from the Turkish frontier as follows:—

The Eastern question continues unchanged in its aspect. Below we publish the Turkish declaration of war, which is said to have been made known by Ozaar Pasha to the Russian commander in a brief and soldier-like letter, notifying him that on the 25th instant at latest the state of war would commence. The Carr, on his part, had declared that the war-should be a war of externition. Meantime the French and English negotiators think that their diplomacy will serve to confine the war-face to the Turkish frontiers without extending generally to hurope. Austria and Prussia declare their nextrality in the coming struggle.

The details of the intelligence which we arrange in the

The details of the intelligence which we arrange in the BERAID of this mo ming will give the public a fuller view of the position of this important question.

Nearly two hundred political arrests were made sud-denly at Paris on Sunday night, 16th inst. The cause did not transpire. Among those accested was Goud-chaux, formerly Minister of Finance, under the Provisional government. His papers were searched and he was speedily liberated.

Considerable agitation prevailed among the refugees in Piedmont, and the government has felt it necessary to establish a supervision over them for their own good. Austria was strengthening all her posts in Italy, under apprehension of an insurrection.

Cotton at Liverpool continued steady, notwithstanding the serious misundesstanding between the Lancashire mail owners and the operatives. All the mills at Presto had been closed until the difficulty shall be adjusted. and twenty-five thousand persons were thereby thrown

The Capard steamship Africa, Captain Harrison, hence strived at Liverpool on Saturday evening, the 15th inst.

The Eremen steamship Hanss, had put into Southamp ton for coal.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

The Sultan's War Declaration-Gortschikoff's Refusal to Evacuate the Principalities-The Turks to be Exterminated, according to the Czar-The Policy and Action of the Sultan-I-kender Bey sent to Paris-The Fleets at Besika Bay-Movements of the Combined Cabinets-The Intest Despatches.

We publish to-day, two important despatches or rathe ne official despatch—the Turkish Declaration of War-and private despatch, stating that when the Czar read the said Declaration, he fell into a fury, and declared that he retracted every concession he had made, and that noth jug now remains for him but a war of extermination against the Turks.

The following is a translation of

ing now remains for him but a war of extermination against the Turks.

The following is a translation of

THE TURKISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

In the present state of circumstances, it would be superfluous to take up from its very commencement the explanation of the difference which has arisen between the Sublime Porte and Russia, to enter arew into the detail of the diverse phases which this difference has gane through, or to reproduce the opinions and judgments of the government of his Majesty the Suitan, which have been made public by the official documents promulgated from time to time.

In spite of the desire not to re-state the urgent reasons which determined the modifications introduced by the Sublime Porte into the draft of the note prepared at Vienna, (notives exposed previously in a note explasatory of the modifications, the Ottoman government, finding itself and the present compelled and for cet to undertake war, thinks it a duty to give an exposition of the imperious reasons for that important determination, as well as for those which have obliged it at its regulate this time its conduct according to the counsels of the Great Powers its alites, although it has never ceased to appreciate the benevolent nature of their suggestions.

The principal points to which the government of his Majesty the Sultan desires to give prominence are these:—That from the very beginning his conduct has furnished no motive of quarret, and that, animated with the desire of preserving peace, he has acted with a remarkable appirit of moderation and conciliation, from the commencement of the difference unto the present time. It is easy to prove these facts to all who do not wander from the path of justice and equity.

Even supposing that Russia, had a subject of complaint in relation to the Holy Places, she ought to have circumscribed her actions and so icitations within the limits of this question alone, and ought not to have raised pretensions which the object of her complaints could not sustain. She ought not, moreover, to ha

treaties? Again, has there arisen, contrary to the promise explicitly given in the treaty of Kainardji, such facts in the Ottoman empire as the demolition of Christian churches, or obstacles opposed to the exercise of the Christian religion?

The Ottoman Cabinet, without desiring to enter info too long details on these points doubts not that the high Powers, its allies, will judge with perfect truth and justice on the atatement just exhibited.

As to the non-adoption of the Vienca note in its pure and simple form by the Sublime Porte, it is to be remarked that this project, although not in every noint conformed to the note of Prince Senschikoff, and while containing, it is true, in its composition, some of the paragraphs of the

and simple form by the Sublime Porte, it is to be remarked that this project, slithough not is every soint conformed to the note of Prince Menschikoff, and while containing, it is true, in its composition, some of the paragraphs of the draught note of the Sublime Porte, is not as a whole whether in letter or spirit, essen hally different from that of Prince Menschikoff.

The assurances recently given by the representatives of the great Powers, respecting the apprehenoed danger from hurtful interpretations of the draft note is question, are a new proof of the kind intentions of their respective governments towards the Sublime Porte. They have consequently produced a lively satisfaction on the part of the government of his Majesty the Sultan. It must be romarked, however, that while we have still before our eyes a strife of religious privileges raised by Russia, which seeks to base its claims on a paragraph so clear and so precise in the treaty of Kainareji, which wishes to insert in a dujlematic document the paragraph concerning the a tive solicature of the Emperor of Kussia for the maintenance in the States of the Sublime Porte of religious in mounties and privileges which were granted (octrower) to the Greek rite by the Ottoman Emperors before Russia as much as existed as an empire to leave in a dark and doubtful state the absence of all relation between these privileges and the treaty of Katschuk Kainareji t employ in favor of a great community of subjects of the Sublime Porte professing the Greak religion expressions which might make allusions to treaties concluded with France and austria, relative to the France and austria, relative to the France and subjects of the Sublime Porte.

The very language of the subployed and absence paragraphs, some of which are contrary to the reality of facts, and would offer to Russia a solid pentext for her pretensions which what Power would attempt to preduce, affirming that they are not deregative to the reality of facts, and would commit the had declared to all the world

meght at some future time furnish it with a prefect for intermeding. Such conduct, therefore, compets the Sublime Porte to persist on its part in withholding its adhesion.

The reasons which have determined the Ottoman government to make its modifications having been appreciated by the representatives of the four Powers, it proved that the Sut time Porte was right in not purely and simply adopting the Vienna note. It is not with a view of cribiteling a project which obtained the assent of the great Powers that we enter upon a discussion of the inconveniences which the Vienna note presents. Their efforts have always tended to the preservation of peace, while defending the rights and independence of the Imperial government. The endanvors made to attain these objects having teen as laudable as can be conceived, the Sublime Porte cannot sufficiently a sknowledge them. But, as evidently each government must posses, in consequence of its peculiar knowledge and its local experience, more facilities than any other government for judging of the points which concern its own rights, the examination which the Ottoman government makes is prompted entirely by its desire to justify the obligatory situation, in which, to its great regret, it finds itself placed, desiring, as it has done, to continue following the benevolent counsels offered to it by its allies ever since the commencement of the difference, and which until now it has followed.

If it is alleged that the haste with which the Vienna note was drawn up results from the backwardness of the Sublime Porte to propose an arrangement, the government of his Majesty the Sultan must justify itself by stating the following facts:—

Before the entrance of the Russian troops into the two Principalities, come of the representative of the Powers considerily examinated distrest releases of arrangement to the sublim o Perte. None of these latter responded to the views of the Inputs of the Powers on the basis of a project drawn up by itself of norman date which changed the face of

Browever that may be (Quoiqu'il en soil) the Ottoman government fearing rightly (a juste tilen) everything which might imply a right of interference in favor of Russia it religious matters, could do no more than give assurances calculated to dissipate the doubts which had become the subject of disension; and it will not, after so many preparations and sacrifices, accept propositions which could not be received at the time of the stay of Prince Menschilloff at Constantine ple, since the Cheinet of St. Petersburg has not been content with the assurances and places that have been effected since the benevolentefforts of the high Powers have remained fruitless—since, in fine, the Sublime Porto canot telerate or softer any longer the actual state of things, or the prolongation of the occupation of the Moldo Wallachiae Pri. cipalities, they being integral portions of its empire—the Ottoman Cabinet, with the firm and praisaworthy intention of defending the sacred rights of sovereignty and the independence of its government, will employ just reprisals against a violation of the treades which it considers as a cause tell. It notifies, then, officially, that the government of his majesty the Saltan finds itself obliged to declare war; that it has given most precise instructions les instructions les instructions les instructions for the compression of the service of the service of the service of the service of the declare war; that it has given most precise instructions les instructions les instructions des instructions de nce. However that may be (Quaiqu'il en soil) the Ottoma

shall be broken off.

At the same time, the Sublime Porte will not consider it just to lay an embargo upon Russian merchant vessels, as has been the practice. Consequently, they will be warned to resort either to the Black Sea or to the Mediterranean sea, as they shall think fit, within a term that shall hereafter be fixed. Moreover, the Ottoman government being unwilling to place hindraneas in the way of commercial intercentres between the subjects of friendly Powers, will, during the war, leave the Straits open to their mercantile marine.

The Porte has further addressed a manifesto to the Four Powers, but it had not been published. As Ishunder Bey, aide-de-camp to Omar Pacha, was in Paris, charged and England, he was probably bearer of the manifesto. The usual mail steamer from Constantinople, Oc tober 5th, has arrived at Marseilles, and reported from Besika Ray that the fleets were preparing to enter the Dardanelles. Admiral Dundas has sent his wife home to England, out of the way of danger.

On the 3d last, the Russian fleet arrived at Odessa from Sebastapol to embark troops, as was believed, for Redout

The Paris Siecle states that France and England have sent a joint note to Russia, demanding the immediate evacuation of the Principalities as a preliminary measure before they will enter on the mediation which they are still willing to undertake.

Letters by way of Vienna state positively that Marsha Paskiewitsch is appointed to the command of the army in the Principalities. They add that the Marshal has already left for the Panube, and was probably at headquarters Gortischakoff was only chief of the staff. Paskiewitsch is about 76 years of age, and is known for his campaigns in Poland and Persia. It was also stated that the Turks in tended commencing hostilities in the direction of the Black Sea and in Georgia. The Russians have about 80,000 men in these parts.

So,000 men in these parts.

Omar Pacha is stated to have written to his government, offering to cross the Danube, and force the Russians from their position, if 50,000 more men be given him. Notwithstanding this, it was considered doubtful if hese rilifities would commence on the Danube this winter, as neither commander would choose to have such a river in his rear. The Russians are posted in three strong bodies, so that they might attempt to cross the river simultaneously at three points.

On the 27th ult. Schamyl issued from the mountains with his forces, and breke into the Russian district of Dscharo Biclokansk, where he made an attack on the fortress of Novyaskatal. Gen. Orbelian marched with three battalions of infantry, six guns and some cavalry, to meet the mountaineers; and, after hard fighting, which lasted till nightfull, succeeded in driving them back. The Russian statement, from which this account is taken, says that the loss of the Circassians was considerable, and that the Russians themselves lost two staff officers, three field officers, and sixty-one men.

Schamyl was expected by the Turks to do good service in their sid. The reports that the Schah of Paris her

With respect to the intentions of ENGLAND.

With respect to the intentions of government as to the part England will play in the present Eastern crisis, the true state of the case is that the public have no information whatever, beyond what they glean from the conflicting statements of the Landon papers. The nearest approach that has been made to anything definite is that contained in the following letter from the Premier, in reply to an address by the citizens of Shelleld. Even this document is not remarkable for its locality.

document is not remarkable for its lucidity:—

Downing Straker, Oct. 12, 1832.

Sir—I have had the honer to receive your letter, transmitting to me a memorial, sinned by merchants, manufacturers, and other installants of the town of Shedhed, in which they express their approbation of the conduct of her Malester express their approbation of the conduct of her Malester express their approbation of the conduct of her Malester express their approbation of the conduct of their expression of the product of their conductions, and to, assure them that her Majest's government will not coarse their express a undeavers to reconside the scrious deflerences which have arisen, and, emissionity with the honer of this country, to preserve Europe from the colonities of war. I have the honer to be, sir, your obedicate, loundle servant,

ROMERT WATERHOUSE, Jr., Psq.

There is no other political networf any importance.

There is no other political news of any importance.

There is no other political news of any importance.

THE ACTION OF PRANCS.

We are without further intelligence of the definite action of France in the East. Our correspondence from Pasis and Havre states that the hope prevailed that hostilies between the Russians and Turks would be of an attraction and pascently reconclicits or would not, at least, affect the general peace of Europe. The impression, apparently well founded, that Prussia and Austria will keep themselves sloof from the difficulty, materially strengthens this beins, and tended to quiet the public mind. No troops had been ordered to embark or other public mind. No troops had been ordered to embark or other public mind. No troops had been ordered to embark or other public mind. No troops had been ordered to embark or other public mind. No troops had been ordered to embark or other public mind. No troops had been ordered to embark or other public mind. No troops had been ordered to the Franch nary parts. Orders had been given for the immediate armament, in case of necessity, or the frigates Vauban, Descartes, Asmodes, Cacique, Monteauma, and Panama. The frigate Labrador had sailed from Toulon, with 750 s.dd. that seamen, to be distributed among the French ships. Everything maicates that France means to distinguish herself in the coming war, and it is not forcaten that

Which may be considered official. It says:—

If Prussia remains neutral it cannot by any means be prodicated of her that she thereby binds herself to a do-nothing course. Prussia's tack, if we apprehend it rightly, is a medicitive testing the she thereby binds herself to a do-nothing course. Prussia's tack, if we apprehend it rightly, is a medicitive testington. The reads holds herself allow from an active astrictiontone, reads holds herself allow from an active astriction to the same she will be supported to these differences—while of much the morning and active the same she will be supported to the same she same same she sam

We believe that our government now has the proper forms under consideration, in order on its part to omis nothing that may serve as a means for the preservation of peace.

With the view of alloying the apprehension which had arisen respecting the dangers to be anticipated but arisen respecting the dangers to be anticipated by austria being drawn into a war, the Minister at War had announced that a reduction of the army would immediately take place, by means of an extensive system of furloughs.

loughs.

This reduction is, however, deceptive. Sometime eines leave of absence was forbidden to all officers and soldiers, the reduction is no more than a restoration of the furglengh. Small as it is, it is accepted as an indication that Austria will remain neutral if possible. The French papers so accept it. The Payispeaks the sentiments of its brethran when it says:—

Austria will remain neutral if possible. The French papers so accept it. The Feyspeaks the sentiments of its brethrau when it says:—

The restriction of the Austrian army at the present moment would be a sympton characteristic of the policy which the court of Venna proposes to follow. That policy appears to us clearly pointed out by the interests of Austria, and cannot be anything else than a loyal mediation or a vigorous neutrality. That, also in our opinion, is the position of Prussis, and the very condition of her proposederance in Germany. Should the above news be cerect, it seems to indicate in a significant nearner the attitude which Awattin intends maintening in this grave question. It is almost useless to remark that the declared neutrality of the German Powers would be a declared neutrality of the German Powers would be a declared neutrality of the German Powers would be a declared neutrality of the German Powers would be a declared neutrality of the German Powers would be a declared neutrality of the German Powers would be a declared to the foreign the property of the title war lettered that the being circumsoribed to the frontiers of the Ottomen empire, it would dischause the property of the property of the power of the property of

doubt lead before long to that conciliatory settlement which the interests of Europe call ter.

The Patriarch of Constantinople died the 28th ult. His funeral sclen nities passed over without any fanatical manifestation. The choice of his successor, whose ap-pointment rests with the Sultan, will have great im-portance us der existing circumstances.

manifestation. The choice of his successor, whose appointment rasts with the Sultan, will have great importance us der existing circumstances.

VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

[From the London Standard, Oct. 18.]

Lord Abeviden's journal this merming presents the following somewhat extraordinary argument for surrendering the Turkish empire to the ambition of the Car. As we imegine that the argument proceeds from the Premier himself—we know at least that he has used it in communication with the very highes's personages—we copy it in integro:—

"We are next told that the Ottoman Porte is weak and helpless, and invested under such circumstances with a claim to protection against the strong. Have our opponents considered what this plea of weakness means? Or have the people of this country realized in their own conceptions the true character of a power thus spoken of like Switzerland or Beigium? This poor, little, weak State is constituted of territories the most opulent extensive and imperial ever known since the days of Rome. Three quarters of the globe contribute their fairest regions to its dominions. Its possessions include the richest provinces of Asia, Africa, and Europe. The superficial extent of its territory is more than double that of Great Britain and France united, and this not constituted of swamps or solitudes, but of the most renowned and productive countries under the sun. Under the sway of the government recommended to generous protection on the score of its weakness, is comprised half the great basin of the Mediterranean. All the most famous cities of Asia, all the seats of an inent power and greatness—Tyre and Sidon, Antioch and Jerusalem, Damascus and Bagdad, Babylou and Palmyra, together most cities of Asia, all the seats of an inent power and greatness—Tyre and Sidon, Antioch and Jerusalem, Damascus and Bagdad, Babylou and Palmyra, together with all the islands and scaports of that magnificent region—form but one half of the Turkish empire. In Africa it possesses the land of Feypt, itself eq

THE VERY LATEST.

The following answer to Omar Pacha's demand has been received by sub-marine telegraph:—

VIENNA, MONDAY EVENING.

Advices have been received in this city, stating thet Prince Gortschikoff has sent a reply to the demand made by Omar Pasha on the part Ottoman Government, that the Russian forces evacuate the Danubian principalities within a period of fifteen days, otherwise hostilities would be commenced. The answer of the Russian Commanderia-chief is to the effect that he is neither authorized to commence hostilities, nor to conclude peace, nor te evacuate the Principalities.

The annexed intelligence has also been forwarded by sub-marine telegraph:—

GALATZ, Oct. 7, 1853.

sub-marine telegraph:—

GALATA, Oct. 7, 1853.

Omer Pacha has declared that ressels sailing under a neutral dag will be allowed to pass on the Panube till the 25th inst.

In Besarabia, Bulgaria, and the Fanubian Principalities, the smaller rivers and mountain streams are dries.

up.

The Wallachian militia, who were detached along the bank of the Danube, have been ordered to march upon Bucharest, where they will set as a garrison.

The Russian subjects in Turkey are, from the let of October, to be placed under the protection of Austria.

Becuanser, Oct. 1, 1863.
Several families have arrived here from Daurdauvu, to a apprehension that that reighborhood will soon be the Several families have arrived here from Landon be the the apprehension that that reighborhood will soon be the theatre of war.

Frince Gortschikoff has ordered the construction of Frince Gortschikoff has ordered and twenty feet is two hundred cabins, each one hundred and twenty feet is length, on the Lanube, and several thousand mea are now at work thereon.

Prince Stirbey has practically withdrawn from the government. There is a rumor that Menchikoff will take his place, but he has not yet made his appearance.

PARIS, Oct. 17—6 P. M.

The Constitutional of yesterday asserted that orders had been sent to Toulon to prepare ships for the transport of a corps of troops to the Dardanelles.

The Monitour declares that this statement is altogethed void of foundation.

The German papers announce that Austria and Prussis have ordered their subjects in the Tunish envise to see